NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ADDRESS OF J. BUEL, PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 12, 1834.

(Concluded from page 297.)

Division of labor.—although not so well adapted to farm labor, as it is to the mechanic and manufacturing arts, is nevertheless susceptible of being advantageously studied and applied by the husbandman. The process of pin making is subdivided into seven branches, to each of which is assigned a distinct set of hands. The advantages which result from this arrangement may be appreciated when I state, that were the workmen who whiten the pins to perform all the different processes, they would cost in making "three times and three quarters as much as they now do by the application of the division of labor." This principle is extensively adopted in manufactures, and is no inconsiderable cause of the reduction in price of their fabrics. It has been advantageously introduced in the farming of Great Britain. Men are kept as much as possible to the same branch of labor, because by becoming familiar with it they perform more and do it better, as a greater individual responsibility rests upon them. All light work is performed by women and children. A man who can earn six shillings should not be employed on what a boy can do equally well who is paid two shillings per day. Say a farm affords one hundred days of this kind of labor in a year—the gain to the cultivator by employing the boy instead of the man will amount to fifty dollars.

New articles of culture.—Forty years ago cotton was hardly recognised as an article of culture in the United States. In 1832 it constituted by far our greatest material of export, the quantity exceeding three hundred and twenty two millions of pounds, and the estimated value falling but a fraction short of thirty two millions of dollars. In addition to this, the home manufacture of the raw material now gives employment to half a million of our population, while the goods fabricated from it, constitute a material source of our internal commerce. Who can pretend to say what will be the great staple of our country forty years hence? Almost every discovery in science calls into existence a new art, and almost every new art furnishes a new demand for some product of the soil. It is the province of wisdom to keep pace with the knowledge of the times, that it may profit by its constant improvements. There is already an increasing demand for products of the soil, which we have the ability to supply, but which we continue to import from Europe. Madder, woad, and weld are essential to our manufactures, and the quantity which is consumed draws no inconsiderable amount annually from our country. Our soil and climate are adapted to their culture, and with a little enterprise and experience we may soon be able to supply the home demand. The madder now imported is computed to cost more than two millions of dollars per annum.

The turnip culture will yet become, as it has proved in Britain, the basis of a great improvement in our husbandry. Turnips are at the same time an ameliorating and a cleansing crop, and are admirably fitted to precede barley or wheat. But their chief value consists in the abundant product, and the adaptation of the crop to the wants of all descriptions of farm stock, at a time when succulent food is most wanted, and when it can be but scantily supplied from other crops. The Swedish variety has a decided preference. On lands adapted to their culture, 600 bushels, or twenty tons of roots from the acre, may be stated as a moderate average crop. The greatest objection to their culture is the labor and expense of securing them for winter use; but this is far greater in imagination than in reality. On this subject I can speak from personal experience. A neighbor raised last year from five acres of land, three thousand bushels, which he has fed during the winter, and upon which he is now fattening more than one hundred wethers, besides oxen.

The raising of mulberry trees and the production of silk, is another branch of rural labor yet new among us, which bids fair to become a source of individual and national wealth, and which this Society can enlighten and promote. The experiments already made have shown that while the business abstracts very little labor from the ordinary employments of the farm, it is susceptible of yielding a handsome income to the farmer. The early attention of this Society in distributing seeds of the mulberry, has done much towards introducing and extending this branch of labor. It is computed that that seed may have produced half a million of trees, and that this number may have been doubled by individual efforts in that time. A new species of the mulberry, *(Morus multicaulis)* has been introduced from the Phillipine islands through France, by M. Perrottet, which promises new advantages in the production of silk. The tree is as thrifty and as hardy, and as easily propagated as the white mulberry, while the leaves being much larger, are far more easily gathered, and are said to be better adapted to the production of fine silk, than the other species of this tree. This Asiatic mulberry was introduced into France in 1824, and in 1830 it bore seeds abundantly. I would beg leave to suggest that the corresponding secretary be instructed to procure seeds of the Morus multicaulis, with a view of its being distributed by this Society.

The demand for silk fabrics is already great in the United States, and is likely to increase in a far greater ratio than our population. The importations of silk in 1832 amounted to ten million dollars. As an article of export, the raw material will be in demand for the European, and the manufactured fabrics for the South American market. France imports raw silk to the value of 30 million francs, and in Great Britain the annual importation of the article exceeds 120 million dollars. Hence there is little danger of the market becoming overstocked.

The contrast in the profits of good and bad farming is worthy of a moment's notice, as few take the trouble to scan it with care. I have already alluded to the bad management of our hop crop. Had all the hops which were brought to this market the last year been equal in quality to the best, and such they probably might have been with better knowledge, and more care in their management—some 20 or 30 thousand dollars might have been put into the pockets of the growers which they failed to obtain. Let us examine what the difference is in the corn crop. I estimate the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of corn at fifteen dollars, and that a farmer will ordinarily plant four acres. His expense then will be sixty dollars. If the crop yield him thirty bushels an acre—and more falls short than goes over this quantity—and he sells the product at fifty cents the bushel, he will be remunerated for his labor, but get not a cent of profit. *Now, if instead of thirty, the acre was made to produce, by good management, eighty bushels, the four acres at the assumed price, would pay for the labor and afford him a nett profit besides, of one hundred and thirty dollars.* Here then would be a difference in one year, in the profit of four acres, of $130, all resulting from good and bad management. I beg leave here, as affording to my hands a happy illustration of the contrast I would exhibit, to notice the *practice* of an individual who stands deservedly high as a practical farmer, and as a gentleman of respectability and veracity. I will show what his land DID produce; and then what it DOES produce. "The land I now till, (he observes in his letter which will be hereunto appended,)* *at first*, would not produce on an average, more than 15 or 20 bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley, or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay." By good management, economizing manures, and a proper rotation of crops, he adds "some of my fields *now yield* from 80 to 100 bushels of corn, 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, 50 to 60 of barley, and from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre, *and with less labor* (except in harvest) *than when I did not raise more than one third or one quarter as much per acre as I do now.*" The same intelligence and industry, that have trebled or quadrupled the profits of this farm, will produce like results whenever they are diffused and brought into exercise.

I have thus adverted gentlemen, to those defects in our husbandry, to which I proposed at this time to call your attention, and have endeavored to show their magnitude, and the importance of applying efficient remedies. I will now call your attention to some of the available means of placing our agriculture on a more respectable and productive basis. The means which I shall particularly commend to your notice, may be embraced under the following heads:

1. A school to illustrate the principles of science upon which the labors of agriculture are based, and to teach the best models of practice.
2. A more general diffusion of useful knowledge, in a cheap form, accessible to the humblest condition in life.
3. Agricultural associations; and,
4. The bestowments of pecuniary rewards, as stimulants to enterprise and industry.

I need not stop to dwell upon the advantages which learning affords to agricultural labor. Science may be defined a study of the immutable laws of the Creator, which govern and regulate mind and matter. The study of these laws and

* See letter of Earl Stimson on fifth page (317) of this No.

their application to the wants and comforts of life, have for ages constituted one of the highest and most useful employments of man; and have contributed more than any other human effort, to refine and elevate us above the grosser and degraded condition of savage life. The concentrated benefits of these labors are not proffered to our hands. The pleasures and the benefits which they impart, are held out as noble rewards to mental labor, in the same spirit that the blessings of health and competence are promised to him who "earns his bread by the sweat of the brow." Labor, mental or bodily, is the inseparable attendant of rational enjoyment. And is that knowledge to be contemned, which has done so much good to the world, and which has countless blessings yet in store for the human family? "In a *Theological* view," says a late eminent writer,* "science is nothing else than a rational inquiry into the arrangements and operations of the Almighty, in order to trace the perfections therein displayed. And what" continues our author, "are the truths which science has discovered? They may be regarded as so many rays of celestial light, descending from the great source of intelligence to illuminate the human mind in the knowledge of the Divine character and Government, and to stimulate it to a still more vigorous exertion in similar investigations, just as the truths of revelation are so many emanations from the 'Father of Lights,' to enlighten the darkness, and to counteract the disorders of the *moral* world."

Our state may be compared to a great family, the members of which are employed in diversified pursuits, all designed and calculated to promote the common weal—having a common as well as individual object, and all united by reciprocal ties. In this light it is considered as respects crime and want. One is punished, and the other relieved, by common consent and at the common charge. We have erected splendid and extensive establishments for the vicious and the poor. The county of Albany has been at greater expense for its poor than would be required of the State to establish and support a school of agriculture. Would it not evince both prudence and economy to endeavor to prevent, or to lessen these growing evils in society, by devoting a portion of the common means to schools, which should teach the hands useful labor and imbue the heart with the love of virtue? The adage teaches, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If ignorance be one of the chief causes of vice, and indolence the parent of want; and if knowledge be one of the main springs of virtuous conduct, and competence the sure reward of industry, —then the more knowledge is diffused, and the more industry is encouraged, the less we shall be called upon to expend upon poor-houses and penitentiaries. It no longer admits of doubt, that knowledge and industry are the great conservators of public morals, as well as the great instruments of public wealth.

It has been remarked, that the more we provide for any one class, the more it will increase. This would seem to hold good in regard to the vicious propensities of our nature, and why not in regard to habits that are commendable and praiseworthy?

To speak practically. Our agriculture is greatly defective. It is susceptible of much improvement. How shall we effect this improvement? The old are *too old to learn*, or rather to unlearn what have been the habits of their lives. The young cannot learn as they ought to learn, and as the public interests require, because we have no suitable school for their instruction. We have no place where they can learn the principles upon which the *practice* of agriculture is based—none where they can be instructed in all the modern improvements of the art. It is devoutly to be hoped, that our fathers in council, justly appreciating the importance of the subject, will add another to the proud trophies which New York has already won in the noble march of improvement, by properly responding to the correct views of this subject expressed in the message of our chief magistrate.

Our periodical publications, devoted to the interests of the agricultural and mechanical classes, have proved highly beneficial, and are daily enlarging the sphere of their influence. These benefits, however, may be greatly multiplied, by a cheap work, adapted to the means of persons in humble circumstances, and to the economy of those who are able, but unwilling to expend two or three dollars a year for an agricultural paper. It is believed there are more than 200,000 farmers in the State who read little or nothing calculated to improve their knowledge in the business by which they live. With the view of bringing this subject before the Society, I have made inquiries as to the price at which a respectable publication of this character can be printed. The estimates have been predicated upon the supposition that the editorial labors will be gratuitous—that the subscriptions will uniformly be paid in advance—that arrangements will be made to give it an extensive circulation, and that an edition of at least ten thousand copies will be disposed of. The result of my inquiries is, that a monthly publication, of 16 quarto pages to each number, making 192 pages in a year, can be furnished in parcels of twenty or more, at twenty-five cents per annum. The postage to any place within the State will swell the cost to the subscriber to thirty seven and a half cents per annum. An amount so trivial, as to win indifference, and to silence the objections of avarice. I submit to you gentlemen, whether a more efficient mode of furthering one of the objects of our association,—the diffusion of useful knowledge—can be devised than the one here presented. Through the liberality of two public spirited and highly respected gentlemen, a specimen sheet of the proposed publication has been published, and has been submitted for public examination. Under the auspices of this Society the CULTIVATOR may be rendered a vehicle of useful knowledge, and a means of effecting great public good. I commend it to your guardian care.

In referring to agricultural associations, as a means of improvement, I think I shall be sustained by the opinion of those present, as well as by past experience, in the little I have to say. These associations tend to promote social and friendly intercourse, and an interchange of kind offices; to make our farmers emulous of excelling in their cattle, in their crops, their buildings, and in the neatness and order of their domestic arrangements; they bring them acquainted with each other's improvements and means of economizing labor; instruct them in the comparative value of breeds of animals, and the relative value of crops. They promote industry, frugality, and the love of knowledge. They tend to multiply our comforts, and increase our wealth, by the laudable emulation they call into action, and to enlighten and embellish our country.

And yet I am sensible that these associations find but comparatively few ardent advocates among our farmers. Many are indifferent because they do not appreciate their benefits, or from an apathy common to our nature, in every measure which does not promise present gain. Some will not support them lest they should lose a day or a dollar. And others oppose them from an envious wish to deprive their neighbors of that public commendation which they are conscious they do not themselves deserve, and are not likely to obtain. The man who thinks and acts only for *self* regardless of the welfare of those around him, and who fancies that he rises because others sink, mistakes alike his interest and his duty, and is a stranger to those ennobling feelings which flow from disinterested acts of benevolence and philanthropy. If the comparison may be tolerated, I would liken the selfish man to the moon, whose sombre rays impart no vivifying influence upon terrestrial objects: and his contra to the sun, shedding abroad on every side his effulgent beams, and dispensing life, light and gladness to all around.

The remaining subject which I proposed to notice, is the awarding premiums for beneficial experiments and improvements in husbandry. I confess I am not satisfied of the utility of paying for the *largest* products, or the *fattest* animals, yet I believe there are many other subjects on which premiums may be awarded with public advantage. If my neighbors shall be induced by the expectation of a premium, to make some new application of science, or some new experiment in practical husbandry, which shall prove successful and lead to important public benefits, we become gainers, however expensive the investigation or the experiment may have been to him who obtains the premium. In this way great public improvements have accrued; and like means will produce like results. These rewards are often the exciting cause to active industry, philosophical research, and to the developement of inventive genius; which like the seed, whose latent vitality is quickened into action by solar influence, grows, expands and matures into fruits of usefulness. Go to the American Institute at New York, and see the numerous productions which its premiums are eliciting from science and art. Look at Scotland, a country which is surpassed by none in recent improvements in husbandry, and where agricultural premiums have been awarded for fifty years, and see its society distributing nearly ten thousand dollars a year, as rewards for diligence and skill displayed in rural affairs. But I need not seek for illustrations abroad. They abound in every county in our state where premiums have been awarded. Upon this subject I quote again my highly respectable correspondent, who remarks in strong language—"I have no doubt that the money which was appropriated by the State to encourage agriculture, has increased the wealth of the county more than twenty per cent a year."

I have thus gone through with what I proposed to embrace in this address. I have pointed out some of the prominent defects in our husbandry, and have suggested means of remedying them at least in part. The means are partially at your command, and over them all you can exercise a salutary influence. I hope the present opportunity will not be suffered to pass without a united

* Dick on the Improvement of Society by the diffusion of knowledge.

and successful effort to advance the objects of public usefulness for which we have associated, and for which we have met on this occasion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING AND TRANSPLANTING.

Mr. Epitor, One of the principal causes of the failure of many seeds is the hardening of the surface of the ground by rains or watering, so that the young plant is unable to rise through the soil. Last spring it occurred to me that this might easily be prevented by the use of a little sand. I first covered my delicate flower seeds, &c. very slightly, or not at all, with the common earth of the garden, then strewed fine sand upon them, about an inch deep, and watered heavily and frequently upon the sand. I found it to entirely answer my expectations. Out of forty kinds of flower seeds I had lost very many every season.

Transplanting Implements. Several complicated transplanting instruments, consisting of several pieces, are described in the books, but I believe that one which I made and used last summer will be found to answer almost every purpose. It consists of a simple cylinder of tin plate equal throughout, the top edge being turned over so as not to cut the hand. They may be made of any size, but the best for ordinary purposes are about 8 or 10 inches high, and 4 or 5 in diameter. It is placed over the young plant about to be removed, and pushed down a few inches into the soil, nearly or quite to the bottom of the roots; it is then taken up, bringing the earth and plant with it. Being then carried to the place where it is wished to set the plant, and the hole being previously made to receive it, it is set in the hole, and a few strokes from the digger on the outside loosens it, and leaves the plant erect in its place, with all the earth in a circular mass about it, when the transplanter is removed. The ease and neatness with which the operation is performed is very striking. A plant may be kept in the transplanter for several days uninjured, and carried to almost any distance. I have sent to Mr. Barrett three transplanters of different sizes, which will perhaps explain themselves better than my description.

William Oakes.

Ipswich, April 8, 1834.

By the Editor. Mr. Oakes has much obliged us, and we believe conferred a favor on practical cultivators by the above valuable communication. The Transplanters are received, and may be inspected at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 12th, 1834.

The following letter was read to the Society.

Gen. Dearborn, *Pres. of the Mass. Hor. Society:*

Dear Sir, More than a year since some seeds of the Deodana, which came to me from England were sent to the Horticultural Society, and to other persons, but as far as I have heard none of them came up. Through the kindness of Dr. Wallich I have just received others direct from Calcutta, by the Tuscany, of which Dr. W. says in a letter accompanying them "you will find perfectly fresh and good seeds of the Deodana or Himalayah Cedar, (Pinus Deodana Rex) one of the noblest trees in the world, fully equal in beauty and size to the cedar of Lebanon, and far exceeding it in the fragrance of its wood. I should imagine the trees would grow well in your Boston Climate." I take the liberty of sending you a few of these seeds, and have no doubt from their still fresh appearance that, if they should be committed to the care of the Society's intelligent gardener, most of them will grow.

I am respectfully your ob't servant,

Jn. W. Boott.

At the meeting of the Society, held at their room on Saturday April 12th, 1834, the following business was transacted.

Voted. That the individuals chosen as a committee of Finance at a former meeting, shall constitute the same committee for the residue of the year.

Voted. That the thanks of this Society be presented to Captain Charles Sumner for his valuable donation of seeds.

Voted. That the thanks of the Society be presented to John W. Boott, Esq. for a donation of seeds, of the Pinus deodana, just received by him from Calcutta.

Voted. That the seeds be placed in the hands of the gardener at Mount Auburn.

J. T. Wheelwright elected a subscription member.—*adjourned.*

Chas. M. Hovey, Sec. pro tem.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. Golden Russett, from the farm of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Brighton, by the Messrs. Winships.

Pennock's Red Winter, from Mr. R. Manning, Salem.

Pome de Api or Lady Apple, from Mr. E. M. Richards, Dedham.

Malmsey Wine, made from the native grape, by Mr. J. F. Strut, Saugus, presented by Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston.

Scions of the Dix Pear were presented by Mr. E. Bartlett, Roxbury, and distributed to the members.

For the Committee, B. V. French.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

By Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Pœonia moutan, rosea; Ixia crocata; Nerium splenden; Pittosporem tobira; Tea and other roses, and fourteen varieties of Geraniums.

By order of the Committee,

Jona. Winship, Chairman.

GRAFTING.

Grafting is a mode of propagating varieties of fruit of esteemed quality. Grafts may be cut at any time after the fall of the leaf in autumn, and before the buds begin to swell in spring. They should be of the preceding year's growth, are best from bearing trees and exterior limbs. They may be preserved by imbedding their larger ends in clay, a potato, or in moist earth in a cellar in winter, or in the open ground, partially or wholly covered in the spring. Grafts are annually sent across the Atlantic. The great care should be, that they are not kept too warm or too moist, so that the buds swell before they are wanted for use. The rationale of grafting will suggest the time and the manner in which it should be done. The scion and graft are to be so adjusted that the sap wood of the stock, by which the sap ascends from the roots, comes in contact with the sap wood of the scion; and a like adjustment must be observed between the inner bark of both through which the sap descends from the graft to the stock, after it has been elaborated in the leaves. Without the first precaution, the sap will not reach the graft, which will consequently shrivel and die. Without the last, the graft cannot knit or unite to the stock; for it is the descending sap which forms the new wood, and which indeed causes the graft to send its roots down into the earth, upon the outside of the wood, but under the bark of the stock. The union can only take place after the sap has begun to circulate in the stock which is when the buds are bursting. The clay or composition is applied to exclude the drying influence of the air, and sun, and also rain from the wound until a complete union has taken place. The graft does not become injured by being somewhat shrivelled before it is inserted; but if it appears too much so, it may be buried r few hours in moist earth before it is used. The compositions used as substitutes for clay are many. A good one is one part tallow, two parts beeswax, and four parts rosin, melted and incorporated like shoemaker's wax. If the weather is cold this will require to be softened by immersing it a time in warm water. A thin layer of this covering the end of the stock, and the slit will suffice. With the addition of a little more tallow, the composition may be spread upon linen or cotton cloth, when warm, and the cloth cut to the required size for a graft, and applied with less trouble in the form of a prepared plaster. The different processes of grafting are so generally known that we need not detail them; our object being only to throw out such suggestions as may tend to render the success of the operation more certain.—*Cultivator.*

REARING CALVES.

The following is the general method of rearing calves in Britain, and differs not materially from that followed by Bakewell, the great cattle breeder.

"The calves sucked for a week or fortnight, according to their strength; new milk in a pail was then given a few meals; next new milk and skim-milk mixed, a few meals more; then skim-milk alone, or porridge made with milk, water, ground oats, &c. and sometimes oil cake, until cheese-making commenced, if it was a dairy farm; after which, whey porridge, or sweet whey, in the field, being careful to house them in the night, until the warm weather was confirmed. Bull calves, and high-bred heifers, however, were suffered to remain at the tile until they were six, nine, or perhaps twelve months old, letting them run with their dams, or more frequently less valuable cows or heifers."

It is to be remarked, that they have no Indian meal in Britain. This is substituted with us, for oatmeal, and even oil cake. A handful put into skim-milk or whey, for calves, improves their condition greatly.—*Genesee Farmer.*

RATS IN JAMAICA.

In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat is in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar-canes throughout the island, amounting to little short of half a million of dollars currency per annum. The sugar-cane is their favorite food; but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of these destructive animals that infest these islands, from the fact, that on a single plantation 38,000 were destroyed in one year.

BIRD KILLING.

The following notice to gunners and hunters, signed by nineteen individuals, appeared in a late number of the Germantown Telegraph.—*Far. & Mechan.*

"We, the subscribers, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, viewing with concern the astonishing increase of insects, and the immense damage done to our crops and fruit, for several years past, and believing the cause to be principally owing to the killing of birds, do most respectfully admonish all persons to abstain from shooting them or destroying their nests or eggs; and, for ourselves, we do absolutely forbid any person or persons trespassing on our places, breaking our fences, hunting or firing a gun on our respective lands, or with dogs of any species; therefore any persons entering on our premises, contrary to this notice, must expect to be dealt with according to law."

From the Genesee Farmer.

NEW MODE OF DESTROYING CATERPILLARS.

The parent moth of the common caterpillar, lays its eggs on the small branches of our fruit trees, cementing them together with a gummy substance which preserves them from the weather. The deposit has often some resemblance to an open-ended thimble; but its form is not always regular, and sometimes it extends but little more than half round the twig. Our friend Charles Gifford of Ledyard, had observed that these are generally placed on the lower branches, and for several years, has been in the practice of picking them from his trees before the warmth of the season was sufficient to bring forth the young insects. The destruction of every deposit prevents the ravages of a nest of caterpillars. He is decidedly of opinion that it is the most expeditious and economical way of ridding an orchard of this nuisance; and we fully concur after having made a fair trial. The eye soon becomes practised in this search; and what at first seemed difficult to find, is readily detected.

This work may be done at any time previous to the opening of the buds. From an examination made on the 4th inst. with a microscope, we found the eggs already hatched, though the young animals keep in their cells; and there is no danger of their going forth till the leaves begin to expand. We estimate from a slight inspection, that the eggs will average about 300 to each deposit.

We have no recollection of having seen a nest of caterpillars in a pear. The cultivated cherry has a few; the peach suffers more, perhaps not less than the apple, or the crab; but the wild cherry is the great favorite.—We have seen the nests on one tree, united for more than ten feet in length.

It may therefore be proper to examine some trees more closely than others; and though we may care but little about the wild cherry, we must bear in mind that these insects, under the present arrangement of things, are our enemies; and that if we allow them to multiply, the more of them we shall have to war against, another year.—Some farmers who seem to believe there is no use in destroying insects, have had their orchards in a few years partially covered with nests; and we have seen some trees in the last season that had lost every leaf.

We think it is better to be up and doing. Should some of these deposits be overlooked which is not unlikely to be the case, the orchardist may then resort to the common methods for destroying the few nests that may appear.

From the Maine Farmer.

RAISING WHEAT.

A piece of land lying in Dixfield village, owned and improved by Mr. C. T. Chase, after being improved as a pasture some years, was ploughed up three years ago last summer and sowed with rye, without manure and without grass seed. The crop of rye was rather small. The spring after the rye was taken off, the stumps were taken out, the land ploughed, and manured with about a dozen loads of leached ashes to one acre and one eighth of an acre. It was then sowed with wheat and clover seed. The produce was twenty-six bushels. The same fall after the wheat was taken off, the clover, which had taken well, was ploughed under, and the succeeding spring (which was the last) the land sowed with wheat, without any manure. The product of this sowing was forty and a half bushels, measured after it had been passed through the cleanser at the flour mill in the village. Mr. Chase thinks that the crop might have been injured from three to five bushels by cattle which broke in while the crop was growing. If we add three bushels, the smallest quantity mentioned, to the forty and a half bushels, we shall have forty-three and a half bushels of clean wheat from one and one-eighth acres. Deduct then from forty-three and one-half bushels, one-ninth part for the eighth of an acre, and you will have something over thirty-eight and a half bushels to the acre. Is not this doing well? J. H. J.

Peru, March 17th, 1834.

CLOTHES CATCHING FIRE.

Many affecting and fatal accidents have happened, and are frequently recurring, particularly to children, and females in the higher ranks of life, *from their clothes catching fire*, most of which might be prevented, were the two following simple facts universally known and practically applied,—*that flame has a tendency to mount upwards; and that air is essentially requisite for supporting it.* When the clothes of females take fire, as the fire generally begins at the lower parts of their dress, so long as they continue in an upright posture, the flames naturally ascending, and meeting with additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful in proportion; whereby the neck, the head, and other vital parts of the body are liable to be most injured; and, by running from one part of the room to another, or from one apartment to another, as is most frequently the case, the air, which is the fuel of fire, gains free access to every part of their apparel, and feeds the increasing flame. In such cases, the sufferer should instantly throw her clothes over her head, and roll or lie upon them, in order to prevent the ascent of the flames and the access of fresh air. When this cannot conveniently be effected, she may still avoid great agony, and save her life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon. Though this method may not, in every case completely extinguish the flame, it will to a certainty retard its progress, and prevent fatal injury to the vital parts. When assistance is at hand, the bystanders should immediately wrap a carpet, a hearth-rug, a great-coat, or a blanket around the head and body of the sufferer, who should be laid in a recumbent position, which will prove a certain preventive from danger. During the year 1813, the author noted down more than ten instances, recorded in the public prints, of females who were burnt to death by their clothes catching fire, all of which might have been prevented, had the simple expedients now stated been resorted to, and promptly applied.—*Dick on Diffusion of Knowledge.*

BITE OF MAD DOGS.

A number of dogs have been killed, both in town and in the country, within the last few weeks, which were believed to be in a rabid state; and on Thursday last an individual was bitten a short distance from the borough, by one supposed to be mad. As there is considerable alarm in the county, and probably some danger also, we copy the following from the *Press*—which was furnished by a physician—directing the course proper to be pursued in case of an individual being bitten, who is not able to procure the immediate attendance of a physician:

"Let the person bitten immediately tie a ligature very tight above the wound; then scarify the wound deep, after which bathe the wound with a strong solution of common table salt, very warm; suck the wound frequently with the mouth, there being no danger if it is often washed out with salt and water, or with a glass tumbler, which can be done by putting a little lighted paper in the tumbler and then applying it over the wound. After this, apply a large poultice of very hot mush, as warm as can be borne, and renew every half hour. Take off the tight ligature after the first application of sucking and bathing. Send for your Physician as soon as possible."—*Mercer Luminary.*

NEW PROCESS FOR CLEANING LINEN.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures have rewarded Mrs. Morris for a method of cleaning silk, woollen and cotton goods, without injury to the texture or color.—Take raw potatoes, and let them be well washed, and rubbed on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp. Pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clean water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecular, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and sponged repeatedly with the potato liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clean water to remove the loose dirt, and may be afterwards smoothed and dried. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is asserted to be of great use in cleansing worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean silk, cotton or woollen goods of any kind, without damaging the texture of the article, or affecting the color. It is farther applicable to the removal of the dirt from oil paintings or soiled furniture; and the dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and rubbing the wainscot.—*London paper.*

Weight of live and dead Cattle. The proportion of live to dead weight, independent of offal is as 8 to 5.—This rule is found to be so correct that it would be far more satisfactory if cattle were sold by their live weight.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

ON THE PRESERVATION OF TREES GNAWED BY MICE.

Two years ago we had a Brown Beurre pear tree which stood in a snow-drift, and the mice gnawed off all the bark round it more than six inches in length. Some time in the Spring with a half inch chisel we cut three grooves, equidistant, extending from the bark above, downward, into the bark below, near the roots; and accurately fitted in three strips, which we took from the limb of another pear tree. All the strips grew fast at the upper ends, but only one at both ends. However it has saved the tree.

We tried a similar experiment on an apple tree many years ago which proved unsuccessful; but no grafting wax was then applied as it was in the other case. We are now satisfied however that our treatment of the pear tree might have been more skilful. The ends of the strips ought to reach within the bark both above and below, not less than an inch; and particular care should be taken that "the line of separation of the wood and the bark should in both stock and [strip] be accurately adjusted." We apprehend that owing to some neglect of this kind, the lower ends of the *two* strips were not united.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

PEAS.

The farmers of Great Britain have ascertained, by many years' experience, that no other fallow crops leave the ground in a situation so favorable for a crop of wheat, as leguminous vegetables. At the head of this class may be ranked the pea. "To fallow, and at the same time, to have a shading and ameliorating mild crop growing on the fallow," is the system pursued by the best farmers of that country.

Lime in the soil is considered indispensable to produce this pulse in perfection; and where it does not exist in sufficient quantity, the application of gypsum will be found very beneficial. Nearly all our western lands contain a portion of calcareous matter, which is evidenced by the abundant crops of wheat. As far as my experience goes, no other crop so effectually subdues and pulverizes a heavy clay soil, as peas. On such soil, fall ploughing is necessary. Early in the spring roll and harrow, then sow two and half to three bushels of peas per acre, and cover with the cultivator. When the crop comes off, the ground will be found remarkably mellow, and once ploughing will put it in fine condition to receive wheat.

By this management, I have raised 20 bushels per acre, and my wheat on the pea ground was the heaviest on my farm. In England it is not uncommon for a large farmer to have 50 acres of peas, and they find them the most valuable crop for several kinds of stock. Some farmers may say they cannot raise Indian corn in England, and are compelled to fatten their swine with peas. To such I would remark, that a bushel of peas is worth more than one of corn, to bring hogs forward early in the season, and is raised with half the labor. I begin to feed my hogs with peas as soon as they are too old for the table, and find that all is greedily devoured but the straw. I never had hogs to thrive so rapidly on any other kind of food. Corn is indispensable in the latter part of the season to give solidity to pork; but if we were to plant less corn, and sow more peas, we should be gainers by the change.

A celebrated writer on agriculture says, "A crop of peas is so far from exhausting the land, that it may be considered as an excellent and ameliorating manure." Another writer says, "various crops pulverize the soil, and to a great extent prepare it for different crops. *Peas* for instance are peculiarly calculated for preparing the ground for *wheat.*"

The pea bug (Bruchus pisi) punctures the pod when very young, and deposites an egg. Very few crops escape them, except such as are sowed after the 10th of 6 mo. (June.) It will therefore be best for every farmer to sow a part after that time for seed, or to keep a sufficient quantity over one year. The last method I have found effectual. If, however, the farmer cannot procure seed clear of bugs, let him heat water in a large kettle, and dip the basket containing the seed into the water when in a boiling state; keep them in *not more than one minute*, then throw them on a floor and strew on plaster.

I have sowed the small yellow pea, and the marrowfat, but if I could obtain them in sufficient quantity, I should much prefer *Bishop's new early dwarf prolific pea*, which I have found in my garden to be the most prolific variety. It seldom attains a height of more than twelve to fourteen inches, and is of fine flavor. When in blossom, they present a beautiful appearance.

Ontario.

From the Proceedings of N. York State Agricultural Society.

LETTER FROM EARL STIMSON TO J. BUEL.

Galway, 18th Dec. 1833.

Dear Sir, In reply to yours of the 23d November, requesting some information in regard to the difference between good and bad farming, I submit the following facts:

When the land was first cleared in this town, being about forty-five years since, its timber consisted principally of beach, maple, elm, ash and basswood. The soil produced good crops of all kinds; but the farmers neglecting to save and apply their manure, the consequence was that their crops decreased, and in about twenty-five years the land would not produce more than one half as much on an average as when it was first cleared, and this half cost them more labor than when they got double the quantity of grain or grass.

The land I now till, at first would not produce on an average more than fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay per acre. I commenced making, saving and applying my manure in the most economical way on the surface, and ploughing shallow; and in ten or twelve years I found I had brought it back to its original state of fertility. My practice has been to turn over the sod in the fall or spring, spread eight or ten tons of barn-yard manure on an acre, and then plant with corn; and to follow the corn with barley and grass seeds, putting three pounds clover and four of timothy seed on an acre; then let it lay two years to grass: then to go over with the same rotation of crops; and my third rotation was first wheat, second corn, third barley to seed down with, applying about the same quantity of manure every time I turned over the sod. In this way, in the course of twenty years, I got some of my fields to yield from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn, thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat, fifty to sixty bushels of barley, and from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre, and with less labor, except in harvesting, than when I did not raise only about one-third or one-quarter as much. I know from my own experience, that it does not cost one-half, if more than one-third as much, to raise a bushel of grain by good husbandry, as it does by bad management.

The farmers have much improved their farms in this town since our State Agricultural Society was organized, and of course their crops have increased in proportion. *I have no doubt that the money which was appropriated by the State to encourage agriculture has increased the wealth of this county* MORE THAN TWENTY PER CENT A YEAR *since*, yet there seems to be a want of enterprise with our farmers in promoting their true interests. The crops in this town were generally good the last season, except corn, which owing to the unusually wet and cold season, did not yield more than one-third or one-half a usual crop. I planted a field of four acres, which was in my highest state of cultivation. Occupied as a pasture I turned over the sod about the first of July, and planted it two feet eight inches apart, with eight rowed yellow corn. When the stalks were fit to cut I had the curiosity to ascertain the weight of the corn and stalks on an acre, and found that I had 38,000 lbs. and 26,000 ears of corn. This was the heaviest growth I think, that I ever raised and I have no doubt that there were 150 to 160 bushels of corn when fit to crib.

Respectfully, yours, Earl Stimson.

TO RENDER LEATHER, &c. WATER PROOF.

Take 100 lbs. of the best linseed oil; add $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. acetate of lead, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of calcined amber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. white lead and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. very fine powdered pumice stone, well ground and mixed together—must be boiled in the oil for ten hours, over a moderate fire to prevent the oil from burning. This varnish should be of such a consistence that, when mixed with a third part of its weight of pipe clay it will be as thick as treacle. It is left to settle eight days, and is then passed through a lawn sieve. The next process is to grind, in a solution of strong glue, as much pipe clay as amounts in weight to a tenth part of the oil employed, and to mix it to the consistence of ointment; adding the varnish by degrees and stirring it well with a wooden spatula or stick. This varnish must be repeatedly stirred, till it become perfectly fluid; and then the desired tint is given by adding a fourth part of the color, ground in oil.

The linen must be stretched upon a wooden frame; and the composition applied upon it with a large spatula, 3 inches broad and 9 inches long. The frame is then inverted, and the operation repeated upon the other side of the cloth: It is then left to dry for a week, and separated from the frame for use.—This cloth may be used for covers for carriages, &c.

For leather and skins, the same composition is used, but to give to the surface a smooth and brilliant appearance, the following varnish is employed. Take 5 lbs. oil of varnish, and an equal weight of well clarified resin; boil them together until the resin is dissolved; then add 2 lbs. oil of turpentine, having the color to be given to the varnish ground in it, and passed through a lawn sieve. This varnish to be applied with a brush. When the varnish is thoroughly dry, it must be rubbed even with a pumice stone and water, and then washed clean. Two or three coats being applied, and each suffered to dry two or three days, produces a brilliancy equal to that of Japan lacker.—*French paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

See that your sheep are freed from ticks. A correspondent gives the following directions for effecting this object.

"Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one good thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water, as when it is sufficiently boiled, there shall be two or three gallons of the liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the centre of the neck and back of the sheep, and with a bunch of tow or some other spongy substance put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed, and the sheep instead of pulling out and wasting their wool by fruitless exertions of self defence, will become easy and contented, and suffer their fleece to remain to be taken off by the shears.

"For many years I have taken this method with my sheep, just before the time of their lambing, and have always found it to have the desired effect. I very much dislike the foolish practices of smoking, chewing and snuffing the poisonous weed, at least when no better reason can be given for so doing than fashion or the force of habit; yet I annually raise a few plants for the benefit of my sheep, and would recommend to every one who keeps these useful animals to do the same."

We approve of the practice of our correspondent in cultivating *a little* tobacco for the purpose of extirpating sheep-ticks. It is likewise well to use decoctions of this plant for destroying lice on cabbage plants, insects on fruit trees, &c. It has been recommended to use the powder or dust of tobacco to save young plants from insects. While the dew is on the ground the dust of tobacco is thrown over the beds where the plants are just coming up. Likewise a liquid expressed from this plant may be obtained of tobacconists, which is cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. Mix this liquid with from three to five times its quantity of water, and with a syringe or watering pot you may rid your premises of canker worms, caterpillars, turnip flies, and other plagues of the kind in a cheap and efficacious manner.

If you cannot conveniently obtain this essence of destruction from some neighboring tobacconist, you may pour boiling water on the leaves or even the stems of tobacco, and when the decoction is cold apply it as aforesaid to such creeping and crawling animalcules as it may be desirable to doctor into non-entity.

Ewes and Lambs. The *Farmer's Manual* asserts that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends giving them not only potatoes and carrots but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if the ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore, as before asserted, you should attend to the diet of the mother for the purpose of giving health to her offspring. If you are apprehensive lest foxes should take unwarrantable liberties with your lambs and geese, you will rub a little tar on their necks, and it is said neither foxes nor wolves will attack them, as those marauders cannot endure the odor of tar.

Culture of Onions. The following mode of cultivating onions is extracted from a communication for the New England Farmer, printed vol. 3, p. 265, and written by J. Tucker, Esq. of Salem, Mass. We reprint the directions because they appear to us useful, differing in some respects from any others which we have observed, and will be as good as new to many of our readers.

"The land should be ploughed about four inches in depth, and harrowed so as to make it very fine; the manure which should always be a rich compost, should be ploughed in and thoroughly mixed; the land should then be rolled with a heavy roller to form a close bottom for the bulbs to form upon, and at the same time not so hard as to prevent the plant from penetrating. The best onions, and the largest crops are produced where the bulbs grow almost entirely on the top of the ground. After the ground has been rolled and before the seeds are sown, the beds should be raked with a sharp iron rake, to prepare a finely pulverised drill for the reception of the seed; and after the seeds are sown, the drill should be pressed with a board and sufficient weight to bring the earth in close contact with the seed. Care should be taken in the selection of the seed; none should be sown but what will be sure to vegetate, and it would be well if no more seed was sown than you would have plants to grow and remain in the drill. It will be superfluous to add that if you would have a good crop of onions, you must not permit a crop of weeds to grow in the same bed, they will not do well together."

The best manures for onions are said to be sea weed and charcoal dust. The sea weed should be buried with a spade or plough like any other coarse manure. The charcoal dust spread upon the top of the ground intended for onions about a half an inch thick, before the seed is sown, (the ground being previously well dug and manured) and dug in with the point of the spade, so as to mix the top soil and charcoal dust together.

Mr. Joseph Perkins of Newbury, Mass. in the year 1832 received a premium of twenty dollars from the Mass. Agricultural Society for a crop of onions, amounting to 646 1-2 bushels to the acre, reckoning 52 1-2 lbs. to the bushel. The following as stated by Mr. Perkins was the mode of culture by which this great crop was obtained.

"The quality of the soil varies from a light yellow to a dark loam, and has been cultivated with onions for several years. The 20th of November last, there were four loads of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges. The 28th of April following, the land was ploughed and harrowed, and three pounds of seed sown in drills fourteen inches apart. The first hoeing and weeding was done June 10th, which cost six days' labor. The last weeding was done July 7th, which cost six days more. They were harvested the last of October, and nine thousand and seven hundred bunches have been bunched; which estimating 15 bunches to the bushel, each bunch weighing 3 1-2 lbs. is six hundred and forty six and a half bushels."

New Mode of selecting Seed Corn. Mr. Solomon Thayer of New Braintree Mass. has left in the office of the N. E. Farmer, several ears of Indian corn, which are remarkable for a property in which common corn are often deficient. The small ends of the ear is filled completely out, quite to the extremity with sound kernels of good size, instead of an inch or two, more or less of small imperfect kernels, or barren cob, as is often the case, in the product of our corn fields. This was effected by Mr. Thayer, by selecting for seed for several years in succession, kernels which grew at the tip of the ear; and as like not only produces its like but improves its likeness, these top end kernels being planted produced two or three more ears to a stalk, which were filled and the ends *rounded off* with sound corn of larger size than top end kernels usually are.

We doubt however, whether these ears are as large as if the largest kernels had been planted. Some cultivators think they have derived advantage by selecting their seed corn exclusively from the largest end of the ear. They tell us that "the nearer the seed is taken from the butt-end the larger will be the ears." Perhaps Mr. Thayer might improve on his praise-worthy experiment by selecting seed corn for two or three years from the large end of his improved ears; and then plant a while from the middle. Dr. Deane directed in shelling seed corn, to select about an inch from each end of the corn, planting the middle only. But experiments are of more weight than authority in the scale of improvement.

ANOTHER TRANSPLANTER.

We have in this day's paper, (page 315,) taken notice of Mr. Oakes' transplanters, for which he deserves well of cultivators. Since that notice we have been introduced to another implement for the same purpose, invented by a Mr. Smith, and which is for sale at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse. This machine is so fitted with a moveable slanting side that the communication between the plant and the earth in which it grew, except a portion of soil attached to the roots, is cut off at the bottom as well as the sides, by which means on withdrawing the implement, the extraction of the plant, and a quantity of attached soil in which it grew is rendered certain.

HOUSE BELLS.

Communication. I wish through the medium of the Centinel and Palladium, to notice a neat and economical improvement made by Mr. Currier, of this city, respecting bells for houses and hotels. Heretofore there have been separate bells for each apartment. These have been numbered to indicate the apartment where an attendant was wanted. In large establishments numerous bells are necessary, and these were costly, and sometimes not useful if the bell had ceased to sound before it was looked at. In the invention *a single bell is sufficient for the largest hotel.* The wire from each apartment, while it rings this common bell, communicates motion to a suspended ball over an appropriate number, and its long continued vibrations give, without fail, and without noise, the information that is desired. The expense is comparatively trifling.—*Boston Centinel.*

The above mentioned ingenious and useful contrivance may be seen at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Salt. At no period since the commencement of the salt-manufacture in this county was that interest more depressed than at the present time. Salt works are unsaleable at any price much above the inconsiderable value of the materials of which they are composed for other purposes. Salt is very low. Sales have been made at 31 and 32 cents per bushel, and there is little prospect for an improvement at present.—*Barnstable Journal.*

Fraud in Packing Hay. A gentleman desires us to notice a fraud which he discovered a day or two ago, in a bundle of Northern Hay, in the centre of which he found about 20 lbs. of worthless trash. We hope the time is at hand when we shall no longer be obliged to import from such a distance, large quantities of an article which ought always to have been produced in abundance in an agricultural state like this. There have been between 500 and 1000 bundles of Northern Hay, worth about $5 per bundle, consumed in this place within three months past.—*Fayetteville N. C. Observer.*

Something new. A letter commencing as follows, was lately published in the Washington Globe. The idea of evincing a spirit of gratitude by *getting drunk on the Sabbath*, is indeed original.—*Merc. Jour.*

"NEW YORK, 6th March, 1834.

"*Dear Sir*, I received your short but gratifying letter this morning stating the result of the debate on the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means. *Laus Deo!* I intend to *get tipsy to day though it is Sunday.*"!!!

CHEAP DAHLIAS, CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, near New York, having greatly increased about 350 of their splendid varieties of Dahlias, now offer them at the following *very reduced prices*, and they are ready to supply five thousand immediately.—

Double Dahlias, 12 distinct named varieties, comprising such sorts as have been most increased. for $3.

Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such sorts as are still more rare and beautiful, $4½.

Double ditto, 12 distinct varieties, comprising such kinds as are yet more rare and remarkably beautiful, $6.

In addition to the splendid collection which the last season composed their famous *acre bed*, they have just received from Europe, every new variety of great celebrity, and the Amateurs may now have their utmost wishes gratified at reasonable prices to accord with the times. Levick's Incomparable, scarlet petals tipped with white, now offered at $2½.

Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis, on their own bottom, and not grafted, at $25 per 100—or $4½ per dozen.

Just imported 25 bushels New Italian Rye Grass; 50 bushels Pacey's perennial do; 1200 lbs. Finest Provence Luzerne, 100 bushels Potato Oats, weighing 44½ lbs. per bushel, and a great variety of other Seeds.

The Chinese Pœonies now reduced to following rates—Double White, or Whittleyi $1; Humei $1; Fragrans $1; the Tree Pœony $2½; Papaveracea $4, and other varieties 25 per cent discount.

200 bushels Orchard Grass at $2½, and 80 bushels Tall Meadow Oats Grass at $2½; 150 lbs. Tripfolium incarnatum, a new very early clover, at 40 cents.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries. 2t ap 16

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Isabella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society. —ALSO—

—A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. a 9

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Feb. 26.

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received from New Jersey, a quantity of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in fine order, and will be sold in large or small quantities if applied for soon. GEO. C. BARRETT,

ap 16 New England Seed Store.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior WHITE CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c.

a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and *not imported*. This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

—WILLIS' Improved Cast Steel MANURE FORK, the best warranted article that has been made for the purpose. a16

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

—HARDEN'S improved SEED SOWING MACHINE. This is one of the best labor saving machines in use, calculated for sowing small seed. The saving of seed in the use of this implement is more than sufficient to pay the cost of it annually. Price $5. ap 16

Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse 51 & 52 North Market street, a further supply of Howard's Improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. The very extensive sale these ploughs met with the past season, and the very general satisfaction they gave to all persons who used them, give them decidedly the preference over all ploughs now in use—a constant supply of them will now be kept for the accommodation of the public, and all orders will be supplied on the same terms as at the manufactory. a 16

GRAPE VINES AND PEAR TREES.

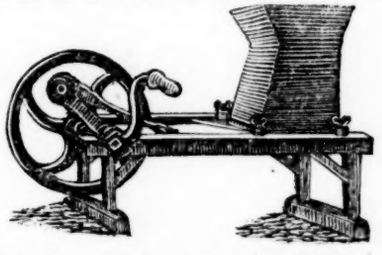
FOR SALE, a few Grape Vines, plants 3 years old, at the Garden of S. G. PERKINS, Brookline, viz.—

White Chasselas or Muskadine, Purple Muscat,
Red Chasselas, Red Constantine,
Black Hamburg.

ALSO, a few Pear Trees,—Dwarf, Duchess of Angouleme.

Apply at the Garden to Mr. ROBERTS, or to Mr. PERKINS at his Office. ap 16

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	1 75	2 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 50	
Cargo, No. 1	"	8 00	8 50
prime,	"	6 50	6 75
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	11	13
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	2 00	2 50
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,	pound	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	4 87	5 12
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 00	5 12
Baltimore, wharf,		5 00	5 12
Alexandria,	"	5 12	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	72	58
southern yellow,	"	55	56
white,	"	55	56
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"	57	60
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	43	45
HAY, best English, New,	ton	19 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
Hard pressed,	"	13 00	16 00
HONEY,	gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	18	20
2d quality	"	14	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	11	11½
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9½	10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	18	20
" upper,	lb.	22	23
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	17	19
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	26
LIME, best sort	cask	1 12	1 25
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	19 00	2 00
Navy, Mess,	"	14 00	1 00
Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	9	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	30	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	8 00	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	64	66
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	50	52
Merino, half blood,	"	35	42
Merino, quarter,	"	43	48
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	45	50
Northern pulled. 2d "	"	35	40
Northern pulled. 3d "	"	28	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,		45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	9	10
PORK, whole hogs,	"	5	6
POULTRY,	"	10	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	10	14
lump, best,	"	18	0
EGGS,	dozen	12	14
POTATOES,	bushel	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 14th, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 312 Beef Cattle, (about 30 unsold) 26 ps working Oxen, 15 cows and calves, 140 sheep, and 960 swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Sales were not so good as they were last week; would average about the same as they did 2 weeks since. We noticed quite a number taken at 5 75 all very fine, we quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50, good at 5 a 5 25, thin 4 50 a 5.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at $45, 60, 75, and 80.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at $20, 23, 27, 29, 30, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $4, one at 5, and few very fine at 10.

Swine—Several lots were taken at 5c for sows, and 6 for barrows, and one at 5½ and 6½. Some large barrows were sold at 5c: 3 lots selected at 5c, at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

MISCELLANY.

From the Detroit Courier.

NEW ENGLAND.

The hills of New England—
How proudly they rise,
In the wildness of grandeur
To blend with the skies!
With their far azure outline,
And tall ancient trees;—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The vales of New England
That cradle her streams;
That smile in their greenness
Like land in our dreams;
All sunny with pleasure,
Embosomed in ease,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The woods of New England—
Still verdant and high,
Though rocked by the tempests
Of ages gone by:
Romance dims their arches
And speaks in the breeze,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The streams of New England,
That roar as they go;
Or seem in their stillness
But dreaming to flow:
O bright gilds the sunbeam
Their march to the seas,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The homes of New England,
Free, fortuned and fair;
O many a heart treasures
Its teraphim there!
E'en more than thy mountains
Or streamlets, they please,—
New England, my country,
I love thee for these!

God shield thee, New England,
Dear land of my birth!
And thy children that wander
Afar o'er the earth:
Thou'rt my country, wherever
My lot shall be cast,—
Take thou to thy bosom
My ashes, at last! C.

Williams College, Feb. 5, 1834.

IRON.

In few instances do we perceive the concern of Providence for the wants of mortals more fully exemplified, than in the abundant distribution of this substance over the face of the earth, not only in a metallic state, but also in an infinite variety of combinations: from which source are derived many articles of almost indispensable use in our arts and manufactures, as plumbago, commonly called black lead, (a combination of iron with charcoal,) Prussian blue, green vitriol, &c.; but at present we must only take into consideration the simple metal.

Iron is seldom found in a pure metallic state; but its ores are diffused throughout nature in greater abundance than those of other metals, oftentimes combined with them, and sometimes in the states of an oxide, *i. e.* rust. In this state occurs the Swedish iron ore, which produces such excellent metal. In order to reduce the ore into cast-iron, in some manufactories, it is broken into small pieces, and mixed with lime, or some substance capable of promoting its fusion. It is then thrown into the furnace, together with a quantity of coke or charcoal; where, after being submitted for some time to a most intense heat, the reduced metal descends through the fuel, and collects at the bottom, whence it is let out, and forms pigs of cast-iron. In this state it is employed in the fabrications of various kinds of machinery and utensils.

Cast-iron acquires carbon from the charcoal or coke used in its reduction, and originally contains oxygen and other adventitious substances, which cause its brittleness and render it fusible, though with some difficulty. In order to deprive it of these, it is kept in a state of fusion for a considerable time, and repeatedly stirred; during which process, the carbon and oxygen uniting, pass on in the state of carbonic-acid gas or fixed air. At length, having become thick, it is taken from the furnace, and submitted to the action of the hammer, or the regular pressure of large steel rollers, by which the remaining impurities are forced out, and the metal is rendered malleable, ductile, and nearly infusible. Iron in this state is called bar or wrought iron.

Iron, by the above process, being divested of charcoal, must again absorb a small portion of pure carbon, in order to be converted into steel. This is effected by submitting good iron to an intense heat, for several hours, in conjunction with carbonaceous matter, such as charcoal, carbonate of lime, &c. Good steel contains about one part of carbon in two hundred of iron.

It may be remarked, that, of the metals in common use, (platinum excepted) iron alone possesses the property of welding. Innumerable are the advantages which we derive from this peculiar quality, by which, without fusion, merely by heating, iron is moulded into the variety of forms, in which it is every where exhibited to our view. Iron possesses likewise the property of being attracted by the magnet, and of becoming itself magnetic. To this property we are indebted for the mariner's compass—an instrument, by which man is enabled to steer his course towards any part of the globe, with the greatest accuracy and certainty.

Contrary to the prejudiced opinion of the ancients, who supposed that iron was poisonous, and that wounds, inflicted with instruments made of this metal, healed with difficulty, it seems that its effects on the animal economy are very beneficial, both in medicinal preparations, and in its state of natural solution in chalybeate waters. Indeed, of all metals, this is the most important; since there is no other, wherein are contained, at the same time, so many useful properties; none which can be applied to such a variety of uses; and, finally, none which exists in such abundance, or in so many different states, for it pervades all nature, is found in vegetables, and even in animal fluids.

It may not be improper to state here, that the article, known in commerce by the name of *tinned plate*, is not tin, as some suppose, but iron plates, which having undergone certain chemical preparations, are immersed in melted tin, which not only adheres to the surface, but even partly penetrates the plate, and gives it a very brilliant appearance.

MOOSE.

A moose is being exhibited in Portland—which was taken seven or eight months ago at the head water of the Androscoggin by an Indian when but two or three weeks old. The Portland Courier says, "he is about the size of a colt, a year old; as tame and gentle as a house dog; eats hay and potatoes like a horse; and will kneel at the bidding of his keeper to pick up his food from the floor, his legs being so long and neck so short as to render this position necessary to enable him to reach the floor."—*Berkshire Advocate.*

TO MY NOSE.

Knows he, that never took a pinch,
Nosey! the pleasure thence which flows!
Knows he the titillating joy
Which my Nose knows?

O Nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows!
I gaze on thee and feel that pride
A Roman knows!

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them *direct by mail*, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to $25 per 100, and $4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety $20 to $25 per 100.—Pears $37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches $20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces $30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts $25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries $6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp $16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties $20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants $16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines $25 per 100, and 2 years ditto $20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Wine, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernong, $25 per 100.—Herbemont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, $30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling $35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, $4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Peonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at $3, $4½ and $6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

March 14, 1834.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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